

RAPS STANDARD OIL.

Supreme Court of Missouri Decides Important Point for Hadley.

Witnesses in Trust Investigation Must Answer Questions—Will Require Replies from H. H. Rogers in New York.

Jefferson City, Mo.,—The supreme court Monday held that witnesses were compelled to answer questions in the Standard Oil hearing in St. Louis. This decides the point on which H. H. Rogers declined to answer questions at the hearing in New York. The St. Louis hearing was discontinued a week ago until the supreme court's decision on the point involved should be handed down.

The court lays down the law that when foreign corporations as the oil companies are cited to be, come into Missouri to do business, they implicitly agree to obey the laws of the state and that they must obey the laws. The opinion also holds that the companies cannot refuse to produce the books and papers which authorized representatives of the state demand.

The ruling covers the same questions that were before Judge Gildersleeve of the New York supreme court regarding testimony of H. H. Rogers.

This case was brought to the supreme court by Attorney General Hadley after officers of the Republic Oil company had refused to produce at the inquiry before special Commissioner Anthony books and papers of the company by which Hadley expected to prove a trust agreement between the Standard, Republic and Waters-Pierce Oil companies. Attorney General Hadley asked that the court order demanded books and papers produced and witness to answer questions asked.

New York, —The Missouri state inquiry into the Standard Oil company went on Monday for a few minutes and then was adjourned over until Tuesday.

Henry Wollman, New York counsel for the State of Missouri, announced that he had received a telegram from Attorney General Hadley of that state saying that the supreme court of Missouri had decided in favor of the attorney general the branch of the Standard Oil company case which had been certified to it upon the refusal of Adams, a witness in the state of Missouri, to answer certain questions. The questions which the witness, Adams, refused to answer were along the same line as those which Henry H. Rogers, who appeared as a witness in the same proceedings before Commissioner Sanborn in this city refused to answer.

Expect Many Fencing Indictments.

Topeka, Kan., —Colonel A. R. Green, special representative of the department of the interior, who has been investigating land fraud cases in Kansas, expect to have much of evidence to present to the federal grand jury in Wichita next month. Green has been working with H. J. Bone, district attorney for Kansas, in the collection of evidence of additional fraud in these land-fencing cases, and it is expected that the Wichita jury will return as many indictments as did the Topeka jury.

Building Trades Workmen Strike.

East St. Louis, Ill.,—About 500 carpenters and 1,000 other men identified with the building trades went on strike here Monday to enforce demands for increased wages. When the carpenters' demands were presented recently the contractors agreed to accede to them provided the carpenters would agree not to go out on any sympathetic strikes within a year. The conditions were refused by the carpenters and a general walkout ensued Monday.

Pacific Chenet Held for Murder.

Pittsburg, Kan., —The jury at the coroner's inquest, investigating the Marsh murder, Tuesday rendered a verdict, charging Pacific Chenet guilty of the crime. It was shown that Chenet confessed the murder incidentally while in conversation with another prisoner in jail the night of the murder. Circumstantial evidence altogether warranted the jury in holding Chenet and releasing his two brothers. The inquest had been adjourned from Friday.

Taft Not a Candidate.

St. Louis, Mo.,—The 'secretary of war, William H. Taft, who was the guest of honor Saturday night at the annual banquet of the Western Federation of Yale clubs at the Hotel Jefferson, declared in an interview Saturday that he was not now and would not be a candidate for president.

Still Adjourning Oil Hearing.

New York, N. Y.,—The hearing in the case of the State of Missouri against the Standard Oil company was resumed Tuesday evening and adjourned until Wednesday.

TILLMAN REPORTS RATE BILL.

The Hepburn Railroad Measure Introduced in Senate with Little Ceremony.

Washington, D. C.,—Expecting a spirited discussion over the report by Mr. Tillman of the Hepburn railroad rate bill the galleries of the senate chamber were crowded when Monday's session was called to order. A unusually large number of senators were in their seats.

Mr. Tillman decided that he was not prepared to make a formal report and that it would be more effective to simply report the bill in accordance with the resolution adopted by the committee which provides that the members are left free to exercise individual judgment concerning amendments that may be offered in the senate.

As soon as the vice president called for reports of outstanding committees, a number of senators arose, but Mr. Tillman was recognized. He announced that he had been instructed by the committee on interstate commerce to report house bill 12,987 without amendment and he read the resolution adopted. After a discussion concerning the printing of the testimony taken by the committee an order was made for the publication of 10,000 copies. Mr. Tillman gave notice that he would press the bill to the earliest consideration. He said that much of the testimony taken is irrelevant and that the committee had employed two experts, Messrs. Newcomb and Adams, and they had made an epitome of the testimony which also will be printed.

Will Exonerate Annapolis Officials.

Washington, D. C.,—The sub-committee sent to Annapolis by the house committee on naval affairs held a meeting Monday preparatory to drafting a report on the condition of discipline at the naval academy. A majority of the sub-committee is in favor of recommending a graduated system of punishment for hazing according to the seriousness of the offense, and the report will exonerate Admiral Sands, the superintendent of the academy, and the officers under him of charges that they ignored hazing and made no effort to punish it.

"The Citrus" Fruit Case Decided.

Washington, D. C.,—The suits known as the "citrus fruit" cases in which all the railroads of Southern California were interested were Monday decided favorably to the railroads by the supreme court of the United States. The opinion being by Justice Peckham. The cases involved the right of the railroad companies to designate the route for fruit shipped east after leaving their own lines. The decision of the circuit court for the southern district of California and also the order of the commission were reversed by Monday's decision.

Mutual Reserve to Leave Missouri.

Jefferson City, Mo.,—State Superintendent of Insurance Vandiver Monday received a letter from Vice President George D. Eldridge, of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance company of New York stating that the company will file with the Missouri insurance department a statement of its business for 1905 and would withdraw from the state. Superintendent Vandiver said that the reception of this notification would relieve him from the issuance of an order of ouster which he had in preparation.

Gov. Hoch Pardons an Old Soldier.

Topeka, Kan.,—Martin Jarbers an old soldier serving his 27th year in the state penitentiary, was Monday granted an unconditional pardon by Gov. E. W. Hoch. Jarbers was found guilty of killing his son by means of poisoned figs in the Olathe court November 2, 1878, and sentenced to be hanged which means in Kansas a life sentence. Heretofore Mrs. Jarbers has opposed the granting of a pardon but the prisoner being old and practically at the point of death opposition was withdrawn.

Statehood Vote March 9.

Washington, D. C.,—Senator Beveridge Tuesday afternoon asked for a vote on the statehood bill for 2 o'clock, March 3, but it was agreed in the open senate to vote on the bill at 4 p. m. Friday, March 9. The opponents of the bill are confident they have 43 votes for the Foraker amendment, permitting a separate vote in New Mexico and Arizona on the acceptance of Statehood. The statehood bill will be disposed of before the rate bill is taken up.

Honored Henderson's Memory.

Washington, D. C.,—The death of former Speaker David B. Henderson was the subject of appropriate action in the house of representatives Monday when, after the transaction of less than a day's business, resolutions of regret and esteem were adopted and adjournment taken as further mark of respect to his memory.

NEW FOOD LAW

People now demand the right to know exactly what they eat.

To be told by maker or retailer that the food is "pure" is not satisfactory.

Candy may contain "pure" white clay or "pure" dyes and yet be very harmful. Syrups may contain "pure" glucose and yet be quite digestible and even beneficial. Tomato catsup may contain a small amount of salicylic or boric acid as a necessary preservative, which may agree with one and be harmful to another.

Wheat flour may contain a portion of corn flour and really be improved. Olive oil may be made of cotton seed oil. Butter may contain beef suet and yet be nutritious.

The person who buys and eats must protect himself and family, and he has a right to, and now demands, a law under which he can make intelligent selection of food.

Many pure food bills have been introduced and some passed by State legislatures; many have been offered to Congress but all thus far seem objectionable.

It has seemed difficult for politicians to formulate a satisfactory bill that would protect the common people and yet avoid harm to honest makers and prevent endless trouble to retailers. No gov't commission or officer has the right to fix "food standards" to define what the people shall and shall not eat, for what agrees with one may not agree with another and such act would deprive the common citizen of his personal liberty. The Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., perhaps the largest makers of prepared foods in the world, have naturally a close knowledge of the needs of the people and the details of the business of the purveyors, (the retail grocer) and, guided by this experience have prepared a bill for submission to Congress which is intended to accomplish the desired ends, and inasmuch as a citizen of the U. S. has a right to food protection even when he enters another State it is deemed proper that the gov't take control of this matter and provide a national law to govern all the states. A copy of the bill is herewith reproduced.

Sec. 1 governs the maker whether the food is put up in small packages sealed, or in barrels, boxes or otherwise.

Sec. 2 governs the retailer who may open a barrel and sell the food in small quantities. When he puts the goods into a paper bag he must also enclose a printed copy of the statement of the maker which was affixed to the original pkg. and inasmuch as the retailer cannot undertake to guarantee the statement of ingredients he must publish the statement of the makers and add his own name and address as a guarantee of his selling the food as it is represented to him which relieves the retailer of responsibility of the truth of the statement and throws it upon the maker, where it properly belongs.

The remaining sections explain themselves.

The Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., for example, have from the beginning of its existence printed on the outside of each and every pkg. of Postum and Grape-Nuts food a truthful and exact statement of what the contents were made of in order that the consumer might know precisely what he or she was eating. A person desiring to buy, for instance, strictly pure fruit jelly and willing to pay the price has a right to expect not only an equivalent for the cost but a further right to a certainty as to what he eats. Or he may be willing to buy at less cost a jelly made part of fruit juices, sugar and a portion of glucose. But he must be supplied with truthful information of the ingredients and be permitted to use his personal liberty to select his own food accurately.

The people have allowed the slow murder of infants and adults, by tricky makers of food, drink and drugs to go on about long enough. Duty to oneself, family and nation demands that every man and woman join in an organized movement to clear our people from this blight. You may not be able to go personally to Washington to impress your Congressmen, but you can, in a most effective way tell him by letter how you desire him to represent you.

Remember the Congressman is in Congress to represent the people from his district and if a goodly number of citizens express their views to him, he secures a very sure guide to duty. Remember also that the safety of the people is assured by insisting that the will of the people be carried out, and not the machinations of the few for selfish interests.

This pure food legislation is a pure movement of the people for public protection. It will be opposed only by those who fatten their pockets by deceiving and injuring the people. Therefore, if your Representative in Congress evades his patriotic duty hold him to strict accountability and if necessary demand equitable and honest service. This is a very different condition than when a faction demands class legislation of the Congressman. Several years ago the butter interests of the country demanded legislation to kill the oleomargarine industry and by power of organization forced class legislation really unworthy of a free people. Work people wanted beef suet butter because it was cheap and better than much unclear milk butter, but the dairy interests organized and forced the legislation. The law should have provided that pkgs. of oleomargarine bear the statement of ingredients and then let people who desire purchase it for just what it is, and not try to kill it by a heavy tax. Manufacturers sometimes try to force measures in their own interests but contrary to the interests of the people and the labor trust is always active to push through bills drafted in the interest of that trust but directly contrary to the interests of the people as a

whole. Witness the anti-injunction bill by which labor unions seek to tie the hands of our courts and prevent the issue of any order to restrain the members of that trust from attacking men or destroying property. Such a bill is perhaps the most infamous insult to our courts and the common people ever laid before Congress and the Representatives in Congress must be held to a strict accountability for their acts relating thereto. But when bills come before Congress that are drawn in the interest of all the people they should receive the active personal support of the people and the representatives be instructed by the citizens. The Senators also should be written to and instructed. If, therefore, you will remember your privilege and duty you will at once—now—write to your Congressman and Senator on this pure food bill. Clip and enclose the copy herewith presented and ask them to make a business of following it through the committee considering it. Urge its being brought to a vote and requesting that they vote for it.

Some oppressively intelligent and carping critic may say this is simply an advertisement for Postum and Grape-Nuts. It is true that these articles are spoken of here in a public manner, but

they are used as illustrations of a manufacturer seeking by example, printing on each pkg. a truthful, exact statement of ingredients, to shame other makers into doing the fair thing by the common people, and establishing an era of pure food, but that procedure has not yet forced those who adulterate and deceive to change their methods hence this effort to arouse public sentiment and show a way out of the present condition of fraud, deceit and harm.

The undersigned is paying to the publishers of America about \$20,000.00 to print this announcement in practically all of the great papers and magazines, in the conduct of what he chooses to term, "an educational campaign," esteemed to be of greater direct value to the people than the establishment of many libraries. That is held to be a worthy method of using money for the public good. Tell the people facts, show them a way to help themselves and rely upon them to act intelligently and effectively.

The reader will be freely forgiven if he entirely forgets the reference to Postum and Grape-Nuts, if he will but join the pure food movement and do things.

C. W. POST.

TEXT OF PURE FOOD BILL.

If it meets approval cut it out, sign name and address and send to your representative in congress. Buy two or more publications from which you cut this. Keep one for reference and send the other to one of the U. S. Senators from your State. Ask one or two friends to do the same and the chances for Pure Food will be good.

A BILL

TO REQUIRE MANUFACTURERS AND SHIPPERS OF FOODS FOR INTERSTATE SHIPMENT TO LABEL SAID FOODS AND PRINT THE INGREDIENTS CONTAINED IN SUCH FOODS ON EACH PACKAGE THEREOF.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled That every person, firm or corporation engaged in the manufacture, preparation or compounding of food for human consumption, shall print in plain view on each package thereof made by or for them shipped from any State or Territory, or the District of Columbia, a complete and accurate statement of all the ingredients thereof, defined by words in common use to describe said ingredients, together with the announcement that said statement is made by the authority of, and guaranteed to be accurate by, the makers of such food, and the name and complete address of the makers shall be affixed thereto; all printed in plain type of a size not less than that known as eight point, and in the English language.

Sec. 2, That the covering of each and every package of manufactured, prepared or compounded foods shipped from any State, Territory or the District of Columbia, when the food in said package shall have been taken from a covering supplied by or for the makers and re-covered by or for the sellers, shall bear upon its face or within its enclosure an accurate copy of the statement of ingredients and name of the makers which appeared upon the package or covering of said food as supplied by or for the makers thereof, printed in like manner as the statement of the makers was printed, and such statement shall also bear the name and address of the person, firm or corporation that re-covered such food.

Sec. 3, That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to purposely, wilfully and maliciously remove, alter, obliterate or destroy such statement of ingredients appearing on packages of food, as provided in the preceding sections, and any person or persons who shall violate this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not less than one month nor more than six months, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 4, That the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture shall procure, or cause to be procured from retail dealers, and analyze, or cause to be analyzed or examined, chemically, microscopically, or otherwise, samples of all manufactured, prepared or compounded foods offered for sale in original, unbroken packages in the District of Columbia, in any Territory, or in any State other than that in which they shall have been respectively manufactured or otherwise produced, or from a foreign country, or intended for export to a foreign country. The Secretary of Agriculture shall make necessary rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of this Act, and is hereby authorized to employ such chemists, inspectors, clerks, laborers, and other employees, as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act and to make such publication of the results of the examinations and analysis as he may deem proper. And any manufacturer, producer or dealer who shall refuse to supply, upon application and tender and full payment of the selling price samples of such articles of food to any person duly authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture to receive the same, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding one hundred days, or both.

Sec. 5, That any person, firm or corporation who shall violate sections one and two of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not exceeding two hundred dollars for the first offense and for each subsequent offense not exceeding three hundred dollars or be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 6, That any person, firm, or corporation, who shall wilfully, purposely or maliciously change or add to the ingredients of any food, make false charges, or incorrect analysis, with the purpose of subjecting the makers of such foods to fine or imprisonment under this Act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars nor less than three hundred dollars, or imprisoned for not less than thirty days nor more than one year, or both.

Sec. 7, That it shall be the duty of every district attorney to whom the Secretary of Agriculture shall report any violation of this Act to cause proceedings to be commenced and prosecuted without delay for the fines and penalties in such case provided.

Sec. 8, That this Act shall not be construed to interfere with commerce wholly internal in any State, nor with the exercise of their police powers by the several States.

Sec. 9, That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 10, That this Act shall be in force and effect from and after the first day of October, nineteen hundred and six.

The undersigned respectfully requests the Representatives from his district and Senators from his state to support this measure.

Signed City.....State.....